The Columbian.

VOL 43. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY AUGUST 5, 1909. NO 31

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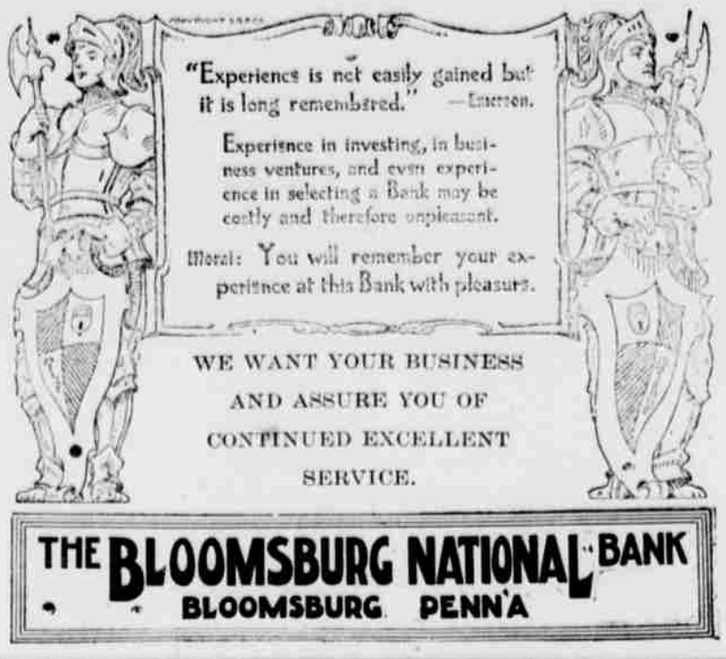
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Experience in investing, in business ventures, and even experience in selecting a Bank may be costly and therefore unpleasant.
Moral: You will remember your experience at this Bank with pleasure.
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CONTINUED EXCELLENT
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You will be surprised how good a Suit you can buy at this store for $15 to $20.

We make your Suit here; slip one on out of our large stock, or measure you and send away and have it made.

TOWNSEND'S CORNER CLOTHING STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

DEMOCRATS MEET

State Convention Names Munson, Kipp, and Clark for Standard Bearers.

A MODEL PLATFORM.

The Democratic State Convention met in Harrisburg on Wednesday and nominated C. La Rue Munson, of Williamsport, for Justice of the Supreme Court, Congressman Geo. W. Kipp, of Towanda, for State Treasurer, and J. Wood Clark of Indiana for Auditor General. There was no opposition, and these gentlemen form the strongest ticket the party has nominated in a long time.

This county was represented by Hon. John G. Harman, District President, and the five delegates, Percy Brewington, C. C. Furman, M. C. Hetler, B. E. Karshner, and J. W. Snyder. County Chairman J. H. Mercer was also present.

Mr. Harman made the speech nominating Kipp, and William H. Berry seconded it.

The admirable platform adopted will be found elsewhere in this issue.

SCHOOL BONDS SOLD.

The Board of Directors of the Bloomsburg School District on Saturday sold at public sale $10,400 worth of 4 1-2 per cent. interest bearing bonds of the district and realized the neat sum of $173.25 as premium on the same. There were five different purchasers, and one of these, Joseph W. Eves, of Millville, bought $6,700 worth or about two-thirds of the entire amount offered. The fact that the investment was considered a safe and good one, is shown by the fact that among the number present were financiers from other counties.

The sale which was in charge of auctioneer John S. Williams, was a success, and from the beginning, to the end there wasn't a dull minute.

The first lot of bonds offered was $3,000, or 30 one hundred dollar bonds falling due August 1, 1917, the purchaser to have the privilege of taking as many as he wanted. They were struck down to John Scott at $102. He took two of them. Put up again they were struck down to William McMahon at $102, who took five of them. They were put up for the third time and struck down to Joseph W Eves, of Millville at $102. The clerk of the sale, E. F. Carpenter, asked Mr. Eves how many he wanted and he said he would take all of them.

The next lot offered was nine two hundred dollar bonds falling due August, 1 1918. After some spirited bidding these were struck down to Joseph W. Eves at $202.50, who said he would take them all.

The next lot put up for sale was 13 two hundred dollar bonds falling due August 1, 1919 Several parties wanted these but they were finally struck down to Joseph W. Eves at $202.25, and when asked how many he wanted replied he would take all of them. There was now left for sale six, five hundred dollar bonds falling due August 1, 1920. W. H. Hidlay purchased two of them at $510.25, and the remaining four were purchased by Hon. Charles H. Dickerman, of Milton, at the same price.

Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. S. H. Harman will leave for a visit in Erie next week.

AVIATION RECORDS BROKEN.

The past week has been an important one in the history of aerial navigation. In Europe, the English Channel was crossed for the first time by the French aeronaut, M. Bleriot. He made the flight from near Calais, France, to Dover, England, a distance of twenty-one miles, in thirty-one minutes.

The German dirigible balloon of Count Zeppellin made a journey of over two hundred miles.

In this country the Wright Brothers at their official trials at Fort Myer, near Washington, broke the world's records. Orville Wright carried a signal officer in his biplane on an endurance test, remaining in the air for one hour and twenty minutes. Two days later he carried a passenger from Fort Myer to Alexandria, Virginia and return, making an average speed of over forty-two miles an hour.

Having fulfilled the requiremeets imposed upon them by the government they received the stipulated $30,000 with an additional bonus of $5,000.

Still more remarkable developments may be expected soon in both dirigible balloon and heavier-than-air machines in view of the intense interest that is now being taken in them by inventors.

MATCH FACTORY PROGRESSING.

A carload of two inch white pine lumber, the first of the material to be used at the Fred Fear match factory in the manufacture of matches, to arrive at this place, reached town on Monday. It will be closely followed by other material, so that by the time the placing of the machinery is complete, there will be sufficient material on hand to begin the manufacture of matches. The work of placing the machinery is progressing rapidly.

BRICK COMPANY AT WORK.

The Bloomsburg Brick Company set fire under its first kiln of brick on Monday morning. The kiln contains about 150,000 brick and it will require four days and nights constant firing to burn them. This part of the work is under the supervision of William Ferguson, a member of the company. It is claimed that the brick will be of an extra quality, as the clay from which they are manufactured is of high grade. There is sale for the entire kilu.

NEW COACH AT NORMAL.

The trustees of the Bloomsburg State Normal School have secured the services of Charles Harry, of Berwick, as head coach of the football team of the school during the coming fall term. Coach Harry has had seven years of actual training in football as player and assistant coach. He was captain of one of the best teams Dickinson College has ever had and of the famous Indian School at Carlisle.

BOY INJURED AT PICNIC.

Paul Gray, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gray, of town fell from a trapese at Kleim's Grove last Thursday, spraining both wrists and receiving possible internal injuries, while at the Catawissa Lutheran picnic. He was rendered unconscious and was removed to the hospital by Dr Ambrose Shuman.

Miss Sara Milleisen entertained twenty-four ladies at five hundred at her home on Market street yesterday afternoon.

NEW SCHOOL DIRECTOR.

Harry S. Barton was unanimously elected by the School Board on Monday evening to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the death of William E. Rinker

Mr. Barton is the first graduate of the High School to become a member of the board, and is well qualified to perform the duties of the office.

The only other applicant for the position was Clyde C. Yetter, and he withdrew his name, leaving a clear field for Mr. Barton.

Mr. Barton's appointment is operative only until the end of the present school year, and the choice of a director will be held at the next spring election. Mr. Barton will probably be a candidate; and will very likely be elected.

A NEW PENNY.

The mint issued this week a new penny to take the place of that type which has so long been in use. The obverse side of the new coin shows the bust of Lincoln as he appeared during the Civil War period, with "In God We Trust" at the top. On one side of the Lincoln bust appears "Liberty," and on the other the year of coinage. On the obverse side appears "E Pluribus Unum" in small letters at the top, with "One Cent" and "United States of America" in the center. Two stems of wheat replace the wreath of leaves and arrows which, with the shield at the top, made a circle on the old cents.

FORTY YEARS IN PULPIT.

The fortieth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. A. Houtz in the Orangeville charge of the Reformed church was celebrated last Saturday, when a reunion of all those with whom he has had a pastoral relation was held in Whitenight's grove. A formal program was rendered, including music and addresses.

The Rev. Mr. Houtz will now retire from the active ministry after a remarkable record of long and faithful service. He will be succeeded in the charge by the Rev. W. S. Gerhard, of Lancaster.

MISS JAMESON TO WED.

Invitations have been sent out by Consul General and Mrs. Edward T. Williams to the wedding of Miss May Jameson, of Washington, and Mr. William Evans Bryant of England. The ceremony will be performed at the American Consulate at Tientsin, North China, on September 30th.

Miss Jameson is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Jameson, of Washington, who formally lived in Bloomsburg, and a cousin of Mrs. H. G. Keller.

COLUMBIA THEATRE PLANS.

The Columbia Theatre has been leased for the ensuing year by John W. Larned and David J. Tasker. It is intended by the management to secure the best possible attractions, and to run moving pictures during the evenings when no engagements are filling the boards.

Mr. Tasker will continue his connection with Lyman H. Howe, having left on Sunday to begin the season with a three weeks' engagement in Baltimore.

THE PARTY'S PLATFORM.

Some Reforms, State and National That Are Deemed Vital.

The following platform was unanimously adopted by the Democratic State Convention yesterday.

We, the representatives of the Pennsylvania Democracy, in convention assembled, do hereby declare our devotion to the essential principles of the Democratic faith, which have been the guarantee of our liberties since the foundation of the nation: Freedom of the press, of conscience, and of speech, the equality before the law of all citizens, the right of trial by jury, the negation of burdensome sumptuary laws; the levy of low taxes, and economy in expenditures, that labor may be lightly burdened, and the strict enforcement of laws giving equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

We again insist upon the enactment by the Legislature of the State, of laws giving labor and capital their just rights, and call for the enforcement of anti-Trust laws, and particularly of the Article XVII of the Constitution of this State, declaring that public service corporations for transportation shall carry out the purposes for which they were chartered, and that they shall be limited to that business, and shall be prohibited from directly or indirectly producing or manufacturing articles for transportation over their lines, except such as are necessary for their own use.

For the further protection of the consumers we demand a stricter enforcement of the laws against discrimination in rates or facilities for transportation, against rebates or any other devices by which discrimination is secured to favored shippers, thus creating monopoly and increasing the price to the consumer.

To this end we favor the enlargement of the powers of the Railroad Commission and the passage of penal laws which will enforce respect for its decisions.

We condemn the Republican party of this State, so long in power, for the refusal or neglect to pass legislation adequate to enforce this beneficent clause of the Constitution of 1874 and charge it with being the impediment to the course of justice and good government in this regard.

AGAINST TREASURY HOARDING.

We declare for distribution of local taxes to the communities in which the levies are raised, for school purposes, the construction and betterment of public roads, and for municipal improvements, without diminutiou or restraint by hoarding in the State Treasury, thus creating an unnecessary large surplus to be deposited in banks, and thus making the public funds liable to use for political purposes.

In order that purity of elections may be had and our form of government maintained, we declare for a revision and amendment of our ballot laws and of the Corrupt Practices act, which experience and the decisions of our Courts have shown are but subterfuges and aids rather than hinderances to the venal and corrupt office-seeker and political boss.

Such amendments to the ballot law should be a simplification of the ballot, a grouping of the candi-

[Continued on page 5]

WOMEN AND CONVENTIONS

The American and Continental Ideas Far Apart

SOME GERMAN VIEW'S

Breaking Away From Accepted Boundaries Always Regarded Askance on Both Sides of the Ocean—Thoughts Suggested by New Year's Occurrences in New York.

The incoming of 1908 was marked in New York by one incident which the city at large and women in particular viewed with widely varying feelings. For it was on New Year's eve that for the first time certain restaurants permitted women to smoke in public.

For a long while we have been told that, little by little, as our women traveled more extensively, or returned from residence abroad, we should find ways and manners of freer foreign social life creeping in to even conservative American circles. Wiseacres shook their heads. Puritan consciences were stirred and uttered timely warning. The uplifted finger spoke of disapproval.

It is an interesting question, this matter of the tendency toward the breaking down of inherited traditions and long honored conventions. Who is ready to say that they are conventions more honored in the breach than the observance? On the whole it is possible to affirm definitely what attitude the women who stand for common sense and high ideals, are taking to-day toward many new ideas imported from foreign shores?

"Whatever I say and whatever I do
Aunt Tabitha'll say that she never did so."

And so one is forced to conclude, like the same perplexed girl, "What a wonder Aunt Tabitha's aunt must have been, and her great-aunt!" Unqualified disapproval of everything novel was the dictum of generations gone. "We never did so," settled any vexed question, and effectually blocked the way to changes in social forms.

Impossible as it is, to arrive at results that can be tabulated after the fashion of modern psychology charts, it is interesting to watch, the American woman in any situation which involves the breaking down of barriers.

Two women, after six weeks of England—cathedral towns and the ... district principally—found themselves the guest of an artist and his wife, themselves Americans, at an outdoor cafe on the Boulevard Montparnasse. Interesting looking artists, students from all quarters of the globe, bearded Russians, swarthy Poles, slim Japanese, and globe-trotting Americans, were the patrons. There was an absence of restraint, a freedom of camaraderie, the manners and tone of the Latin quarter in evidence on every hand.

There would have been a time when the same type of American woman would have left, hastily, for these two represented the conservative element of modern femininity. The women of the present, however, watched with a critical interest, listened as certain stories relative to those at the tables were told by their host and hostess, and left after three hours of observation with another picture to add to their rapidly growing gallery of European scenes. The main feature evident in their presence, was willingness to observe, an intelligent appreciation of differences of conduct, but no yielding of their own ideas of propriety.

One comment, made after two years' residence in Germany, by a keen-witted American girl, was: "The majority of German women I knew were of the Hausfrau type. They ranged socially from professors' wives to the daughters of lesser officials, or girls of the army circle. To those girls I was the unconventional American of whom they had read. I attended theatres and dances unchaperoned; I walked on the streets or lunched at the restaurants with men friends, or, worse still, went alone to concerts.

"Between the girls and women, with all their attention devoted to the Kaiser's four k's, and the women who were not admitted to desirable circles there seemed to be no mean. You were one or the other. The existence of a well defined class of women, who were not primarily housewives, nor the antithesis of these, was not even recognized."

Left to their own devices, the average woman does not find conventions really irksome. Freedom to follow her own sweet will in matters social is not the most sought-after thing. In the main, woman is a convention being. She loves to do the correct thing, the thing countenanced by the majority, the thing to be defended on the score of respectable ancestry. When old-time ideas are laid aside, there has been some influence at work, to the will of which she bows.

Wires in the Sudan.

Telegraphic communication is being rapidly opened up along the Sudan part of the "Cape-to-Cairo" steam railway route. Khartum has direct connection with Egypt. There are now more than 4,000 miles of telegraph working wires in the Sudan, and last year more than 230,000 private telegrams were sent over them

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

He is a Familiar Figure to the "Man in the Street"

POWERS LITTLE KNOWN

"While the City Itself He Takes Precedence of Every Subject of the King—Princes of the Royal Blood Not Excepted—Expected to Spend More Than His Salary.

The Lord Mayor of the City of London is a familiar figure to the "man in the street," but of his real powers and privileges and the history of his ancient office very little is known to the average Londoner. How many, for instance, are aware of the fact that within the city itself he takes precedence of every subject of the King—princes of the royal blood not even excepted?

His princely emolument of £10,000 a year and "lordly" pleasure house," provided as his official residence by the corporation, are fitting accompaniments to the state he is called upon to maintain. The sum in question, although considerable, is always very much less than he is expected to spend during his year. The first day of office alone—Lord Mayor's Day—with its "Show" and banquet in the evening costs something between four and five thousand pounds, one-half of which is borne by him and the rest equally by his two Sheriffs.

Every great national disaster in this or any other land finds in him the ready and willing public receiver and dispenser of the world's charity, the Mansion House Fund being justly renowned for their munificence and the promptitude with which they are collected and applied.

His public duties are innumerable. He is chairman of the periodical meetings of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, presides over the Livery in Common Hall and every other great meeting of citizens in the ancient Guildhall. These meetings during the South African war fever were frequent and uproarious. He is ex-officio member of many of the corporation's committees, although attendance of these is not looked for to any extent during his mayoralty.

At corporations, by immemorial usage, he acts as Cup-bearer or Chief Butler. He is Chief Magistrate in the city, Coroner of London, trustee of St. Paul's Cathedral and chairman of His Majesty's Commission of Lieutenancy, to which body he alone has the highly prized right of nominating to fill vacancies thereon.

Such old-world privileges as the right to go a-hunting in Epping Forest and to proceed in glorious pageant upon the River Thames have fled; but he is still Admiral of the Port of London and ex-officio chairman of the Thames Conservancy, a right, however, which is now never claimed.

The Lord Mayor only recognizes one greater than himself in his own domain—the Monarch. Him he meets on royal visits to the city at Temple Bar or Holborn Bars, and yields up to him his emblem of civic sovereignty—the sword—which being duly returned, he bears in front of the royal procession until the city's boundaries are again reached.

No troops may enter the city's square mile, save by his leave first obtained, and by day or night he may claim admission through the gates of the Tower of London, the password being duly furnished to him from time to time by his Sovereign.

Not only in the matter of emoluments and residence are his surroundings magnificent. There is his coach, a wonderful equipage built in 1757, weighing nearly four tons, with exquisitely painted panels and so gilded and regilded as to earn for it the sobriquet of "the gingerbread coach," as distinct from the more modest though very handsome vehicle used on ordinary occasions. The coach was built by a contribution of £50 a head from the Aldermen who had not served as Mayor, and is now seldom seen save in the civic procession of to-day.

His chains and insignia are all worthy of note. The badges of royalty are attached to his office; the sword and mace are carried before him on state occasions and he wears the collar and jewel conferred upon him as a mark of royal favor. His chain, which is five feet long, consists of a series of gold S links (hence called the SS chain), the jewel being suspended by a ring of diamonds.

There are several swords attached to the office, one being the magnificent and unique "Pearl" sword presented by Queen Elizabeth in 1571 on opening the Royal Exchange. This, however, is seldom seen, being carried only at great national functions. Another is the black sword, borne on the death of any member of the royal family. On these occasions it is the Lord Mayor's duty to direct the tolling of the great bell of St. Paul's. A sword always reposes on the table at the corporation's great fortnightly meetings at Guildhall and by ordering its removal the Lord Mayor can summarily and automatically end the sitting—a course not often adopted nowadays, though in more stormy times it was frequently resorted to.

As recently stated by the retiring Lord Mayor, Sir William Treloar, the road to this high and ancient office, a long and difficult one, and probably unique in the number of times the aspirant has to submit himself for election before he reaches it.

Of Interest to Women

A Woman's "Gym" Club—Athletic Organization a Success in Kansas City—Has Thirty Classes in Which Nearly Two Hundred Women Take Lessons From Physical Directors.

When the idea of having an athletic club for women was mentioned a year ago no one supposed that such an institution would amount to much. Another fad, some said; a society scheme that won't last was the opinion of others.

But the club was organized—the Kansas City Women's Athletic Club—and now, or any night, you may see from twenty-five to thirty women in the gymnasium in the Owen building, on Walnut street—if you have the great privilege. Thirty classes a week, nearly 200 women, one-half the membership, and others waiting. No fad about that sort of work. It went on all summer and fall, right up to the Christmas season, when all exercise—except shopping—ceased.

The club has been a success from the start. Before a month had passed it had outgrown its home in the Owen building, and Mrs. Viola Dale McMurray, the founder, was bustling around looking for a larger place; a second physical director was employed; the tea room couldn't accommodate half its customers; the women just naturally dropped into the real club atmosphere as if they'd been waiting years for it, took to the club life in a hurry, the sort with showers and Indian clubs and drills and dances, the better to fit them for the other kind where Emerson and Browning and Keats, and all that sort of thing is the rule. When it came to exercising they were ahead of the men by long odds, and they stuck to it with a regularity that made some old-time athletic club members gape in wonder.

The club has proved to be a fine thing for business women, of whom there are many in Kansas City—women who employ others in public stenography, who own stores, and are in a money way quite independent. Night after night they troop up to the "gym," put on the loosely-fitting becoming bloomer, and blouse uniforms, the piano is opened, the director gives the signal, and the exercise begins. Nothing more graceful could be imagined. Sometimes dances are taught, not for the dance itself, but for the grace it gives to actions. Then, after the showers and a few minutes' rest in the reading room or in the music room where there is another piano, the classes go home to sleep that comes to few who miss such exercise. —Kansas City Star.

THE STORMY PETREL.

By Winifred Black.

"I don't know whether the Stormy Petrel flies because there is going to be a storm or whether there is a storm because the Stormy Petrel flies," said an old fisherman to me one day. "I wish I could figure it out."

I have been wondering whether a certain woman I know makes trouble wherever she goes, or whether she has the strange faculty of finding out all the trouble there is wherever she does go.

I call her the Stormy Petrel. She has been a Stormy Petrel ever since I knew her.

When she was a little girl in Sunday School, you could always tell which one of the girls in the class was "mad at teacher." The Stormy Petrel was always very intimate with her. When the little girl who was "mad at teacher" got into a better humor, the Stormy Petrel's friendship cooled, and she found some one else with whom to "sympathize."

When she went to boarding school, all you had to do to know which one of the girls had a quarrel with some other girl was to watch the Stormy Petrel. She was always the bosom friend of one of the bitter-hearted enemies.

The Stormy Petrel is a grown woman now, a club woman and a society woman. I met her down town shopping with a certain well-known club woman the other day. "Look out, my friend," I thought when I looked at the club woman. "There is going to be a storm somewhere in your vicinity."

Two days afterward I heard that the woman I saw with the Stormy Petrel was going to resign from her club.

Whenever the society woman is having a row about some one she didn't invite or some one who didn't invite her, there is the Stormy Petrel right in the midst of all the excitement.

I wonder if she does it on purpose, or if she cannot help it. Whichever it is, I know one thing—if I should see the Stormy Petrel beginning to fly in my direction, I would take the first east wind to foreign parts.

To Restore Discolored Enamel.

Dissolve the contents of one small box of chloride of lime and one small package of baking soda in a tubful of water. Let your enamelware stand in same over night, thoroughly rinse and dry. It will look like new.

Mrs. Astor Wears Genuine Turban.

Mrs. Waldorf Astor is trying to introduce a new fashion in England and also is making efforts to have her old-time American friends take it up. It is in the shape of a genuine turban hat.

Selections

BRIDAL PAIR MADE GUILTY.

Couple on Train Embarrassed When Rice Fell from Overcoat.

A young couple entered a railway carriage and were immediately put down as a bridal pair. But they were remarkably self-possessed and behaved with such sang froid that the other passengers began to doubt, says the Boston Herald.

As the train moved out the young man rose to take off his overcoat and a shower of rice fell out. The passengers smiled broadly.

But even that did not affect the youth, who also smiled, and, turning to his partner, remarked audibly:—"By Jove, May! I've stolen the bridegroom's overcoat!"

A Warning from China.

Investigations recently made in China by Mr. Frank N. Meyer of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry afford a startling instance of the destructive effects of the deforestation of mountains. Broad regions, which a few centuries ago were among the most fertile on the globe, the whole country resembling a garden, are now occupied by barren mountains and vast sand and gravel-covered plains. In their days of prosperity those regions were thickly wooded, the mountains being covered to their summits. The Hun Ho River, once a deep, navigable stream, is now only a broad, sandy bed, through which course shallow, rapid currents, absolutely unnavigable. But around sacred temples, where the native vegetation has been allowed to remain, fragments of the splendid forests of ancient days are yet to be seen. President Roosevelt, in a recent message, called the attention of Congress to this warning from China.

Illustration of Form.

James Ten Eyck, oarsman and coach, discussing rowing one day in the Syracuse Herald office, said success depended on form. He explained what he meant by form. Then, by way of illustration, he added:

"Everything, everything, goes by form. Thus, out West in the old days, it was the essence of form to be informal. My father used to tell about a 'squire who would marry the young couples that came to him in some such form as this:

"'Bill, do ye take this gal whose hand ye're a-squeezin' to be yer lawful wife, in flush times an' in skimpy?'

"'Mame, do ye take this cuss ye've jined fists with to be yer pard through thick and thin?'

"'Yer right, for once old man.'

"'All right, then. Kiss in court, an' I reckon ye'er married as tight as the law can jine ye. I guess four bits'll do, Bill, if I don't have to kiss the bride. If I do, it's six bits extry.'"

Marjorie's Remark.

Marjorie, aged four years, has a fox-terrier, in the welfare of which she takes great interest. Said fox-terrier wears the customary collar and license, and Marjorie understands the importance of these perfectly well.

The other evening a young woman came to dine at the house of the small girl. She wore around her throat what was possibly a souvenir of some sentimental nature, a tiny chain, from which depended a gold heart.

"Dear me," said Marjorie when the guests had assembled in the drawing-room, and she was bidding them good-night before going to the nursery for her supper. "Dear me, mamma, Miss Smith has on her license, hasn't she? Why are Fido and Miss Smith the only ones who have on licenses?"

And then she was hustled off summarily to darkest retirement and Miss Smith, tag and all, went out to dinner.

It Came at Last.

Few letters have remained so long in the keeping of the post office as one which has now safely reached its destination after a lapse of twenty-nine years. On Christmas day, 1871, the document was posted at Swindon, addressed to a young lady who resided in Charnham street, Hungerford. A day or two ago it was delivered to a lady at Newbury, having occupied a quarter of a century plus four years in transit. The delay was caused by the missive falling behind some woodwork at the Swindon office, where it lay unnoticed until certain alterations in the building brought it to light. It was then sent on to Hungerford, where there happened to be a postman who knew the lady to whom the letter was addressed. Hence the delivery to the rightful owner, in spite of the fact that she had changed her name three times since the envelope was inscribed.

Automobile's Odd Feat.

A chauffeur in Kansas City was unable recently to stop his car when he took it in at the rear door of a garage in Broadway in that city. The machine went straight through the garage and plunged through a large plate glass window facing the street and stopped with the front half of the machine on the sidewalk and the rear half inside the garage, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

John Davis, the chauffeur, was on the front seat of the motor car when it went through the glass. He was unhurt and after the big machine stopped he got out upon the sidewalk.

The machine was started by the sands as it hung in the window.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

When a horse picks up a nail in his foot what does the driver do? Does he whip the limping, lagging animal and force him along? Not unless he wants to ruin the horse. At the first sign of lameness he jumpsdown, examines the foot and carefully removes the cause of the lameness. What is called "weak stomach" is like the lameness of the horse, only to be cured by removing the cause of the trouble. If you stimulate the stomach with "whisky medicines" you keep it going, but every day the condition is growing worse. A few doses sometimes of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will put the disordered stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition in perfect condition. Ninety-eight times in every hundred "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure the worst ailments originating in disease of the stomach. It always helps. It almost always cures. To cure constipation use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're sure.

—Experience will teach a man lots if it doesn't worry him to death.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The first widow of a decedent without issue to take advantage of the recent act of Assembly which allows the widow, in addition to the $300 widow's exemption heretofore allowed, the first $5000 of her husband's estate, and of the balance her dower as heretofore, was the widow of James C. Anderson, deceased, of York county, who Monday filed a paper claiming all of the balance of her husband's estate, after the $300 widow's exemption, it amounting to less than $5000.

ELY'S CREAM BALM has been tried and not found wanting in thousands of homes all over the country. It has won a place in the family medicine closet among the reliable household remedies, where it is kept at hand for use in treating cold in the head just as soon as some member of the household begins the preliminary sneezing or snuffling. It gives immediate relief and a day or two's treatment will put a stop to a cold which might, if not checked, become chronic and run into a bad case of catarrh.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constituton, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A CALE BY ANOTHER NAME.

What the Sailorman Meant When He Told of an Adventure in Force 10.

Doubtless there were many puzzled readers when a deep sea skipper rolled into New York harbor a few days ago and reported that his ship had been belated by a gale which had piped up to "force 10." "Force 10," it was explained, meant something like a hurricane.

It is a term borrowed from the Beaufort scale, a scheme of wind measurements devised by the British Admiral Beaufort before the days of oceangoing steam. Force 1 was a calm, force 2 a light breeze, and so on up to the hurricane velocity.

Perhaps, too, the Beaufort scale may give a clue to those who have been wondering for some time at the title of a popular German picture. It is just one expanse of frowning cloud and storm tossed billow, and the artist has named it "Windstarke 10, 11."

A BLIND PHYSICIAN.

His Specialty is the Chest, so He Needs Ears More Than Eyes.

There is at least one physician in New York who manages to do excellent work and maintain himself well without the use of his eyes. He is totally blind.

He has chosen for his specialty diseases of the chest, into which of course the best eyes in the world couldn't see. One of the compensations of nature has given him unusually acute hearing, which is especially valuable in his practice. His ears can find out more about the lungs of his patients than those of most seeing men.

The Smallest Steamboat.

The smallest of steamboats is the Nina, which is perfect in every part, though capable of carrying but one passenger. This passenger must act as captain, stoker, crew and engineer, for the little craft is only twelve feet long and three feet wide. A speed of five and a half miles an hour can be obtained by using a pressure of one hundred pounds. The boat is easily carried in sections, and is steered with the feet by means of a wire. The boiler weighs 80 pounds, the engine 25, the machinery 20 and the hull 90, in all 215 pounds. It was built at a cost of $1,250.

Leather Railroad Ties.

A railroad tie made from scrap leather from shoeshops is the latest. It has been tried in the West. The leather is taken into a disintegrator, refined and molded into a tie hard enough to have spikes nailed securely into it. The three great essentials in a cross tie are apparently found in this leather sleeper, for it is guaranteed to hold a spike, the fishplate will not splinter in it, and it will not rot. It might also be added that in the case of elevated roads it may serve to deaden the noise of passing trains. Sample ties which have already been down twenty-eight months fail to show the least wear.

Very Long Plants.

The longest plants in the world are seaweeds. One tropical variety is known which measures in length, when it has reached its full development, at least 700 feet, or about one eighth of a mile.

A Poor Weak Woman

As she is termed, will endure bravely and patiently agonies which a strong man would give way under. The fact is women are more patient than they ought to be under such troubles.

Every woman ought to know that she may obtain the most experienced medical advice *free of charge* and *in absolute confidence* and privacy by writing to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., for many years and has had a wider practical experience in the treatment of women's diseases than any other physician in this country. His medicines are world-famous for their astonishing efficacy.

The most perfect remedy ever devised for weak and delicate women is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG. SICK WOMEN WELL.

The many and varied symptoms of woman's peculiar ailments are fully set forth in Plain English in the People's Medical Adviser (1008 pages), a newly revised and up-to-date Edition of which, cloth-bound, will be mailed *free* on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*. Address as above.

Bass Fishing.

The Gamey Fish Are Biting Slowly This Season.

Notwithstanding that fishing conditions are presumably good yet it is a fact that bass are biting slowly, only a few fish large enough to merit any special notice have as yet been hooked, while in the matter of phenomenal catches there simply have been none to report. Local fishermen are trying hard to evolve a theory as to the cause. No one seems to doubt that the fish exist; the streams are just about the right stage for good fishing and other conditions seem about right. The one drawback in the opinion of some is the very clearness of the water, due to the drought; the transparency resembles that of plate glass, enabling the fish to see a great distance through the water, so that it is easily disturbed and frightened away by the least movement of the fisherman. Under existing conditions bass are doubly sly and gamey and the man who goes fishing must be prepared to bring all the arts and wiles of the angler into play. There is a state of general inactivity due to the absence of rain which is not conducive to good fishing. A shower which would cause the small streams to rise and discharge their water into the river would stir up things a little. The small fish, etc., that serves as food for the larger would thus be set in motion. The bass would get alter them and thus would come in contact with the hook and line, after which they would abandon their natural and legitimate prey for the choice and savory bait. It is generally believed that there will yet be the very best of fishing before the season closes. There is an abundence of time. It is quite likely that there will be rain by and by, which, with other causes, will conspire to bring about the proper conditions for fishing.

Small Fruit Crop.

Not more than a fourth of a crop of peaches and one third of a crop of apples will be gathered this year in Pennsylvania, according to information received at the State Department of Agriculture. State Zoologist Surface estimates that the loss to the apple growers this year will amount to $1,000,000. "This will be due mostly to the coddling moth," says Professor Surface. "The inspectors of the department say that nearly ninety-five per cent. of the apples of the state have been stung or are wormy. The drought is responsible for some of the shortage to the apple crop but the moths have damaged most of the apples that did develop. I have just received word from an inspector in Union township, Tioga county. He has visited two hundred orchards containing 10,000 apple trees and he estimates that the owners of those trees will lose $100,000. Conditions over the state are about the same." The peaches of the state will also be small in number. The pear crop will be almost an entire failure this year, as most of the trees contain very few pears.

Operated by Telephone.

Practically the entire Lackawanna railroad system is now being operated by telephone instead of telegraph. The company installed the telephone system in the locality of Scranton about a year and a half ago and found it so much better than the telegraph that it extended it all along the system. Only a short stretch of territory on a New Jersey branch remains to be completed. The company is the only road in the East to operate completely by telephone. Other roads have followed suit, but only have part of their systems installed. The experience of the Lackawanna has been that the telephone is not only a time saver, but safe and practical. At the same time the work of the dispatchers has been made easier, and what's more, it has not displaced telegraph operators. They simply use their ears and mouths where they formerly used fingers.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a.m

NORTHWARD.

	21			
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	†
Bloomsburg D L & W...	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R.....	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Paper Mill.....	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street.....	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville.....	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks.....	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners	¶9 40	¶3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater.....	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton.....	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons.....	¶10 00	¶3 37	¶7 17	8 20
Coles Creek.....	¶10 03	¶3 40	¶7 21	8 26
Laubachs.....	¶10 08	¶3 45	¶7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park.....	¶1010	¶3 47	¶7 33	....
Central.....	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City.....	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	22				
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	†	†
Jamison City.....	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central.....	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	¶6 01	¶11 00	¶4 47	¶7 12	....
Laubachs.....	¶6 03	¶11 02	¶4 48	¶7 13	11 53
Coles Creek.....	¶6 12	¶11 06	¶4 53	¶7 22	12 05
Edsons.....	¶6 14	¶11 09	¶4 56	¶7 24	12 10
Benton.....	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater.....	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners.....	¶6 35	¶11 29	¶5 17	¶7 45	12 53
Forks.....	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville.....	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 20
Light Street.....	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 40
Paper Mill.....	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. P & R.....	7 18	12 05	5 55	8.25	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 15

Trains No 21 and 22 mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily ‡ Sunday only. f Flag stop. W. C. SNYDER, Supt

Trolley Time Tables.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Berwick:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
¶ 5.00	12.50	7.50
5.40	1.50	8.50
6.20	2.50	9.50
6.50	3.50	10.50
7.50	4.50	* 11.50
8.50	5.50	
9.50	6.50	
10.50		
11.50		

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sunday at 6.50 a. m.
¶ From Power House.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Berwick for Danville:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
*7.20	1.00	8.00
8.00	2.00	9.00
9.00	3.00	*10.00
10.00	4.00	*11.00
11.00	5.00	*12.00
		† 1.00

First car leaves Berwick for Danville on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
† Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg, for Danville:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5.10	12.10	6.10
6.00	1.10	7.10
7.10	2.10	8.10
8.10	3.10	9.10
9.10	4.10	10.10
10.10	5.10	*11.10
11.10		

First car leaves Market Square for Danville on Sunday at 7.10 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Danville for Berwick:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
8.00	1.00	8.00
9.00	2.00	9.00
10:00	3.00	10.00
11.00	4 00	* 11.00
	5.00	¶12.00

First car leaves Danville for Berwick on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
¶Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Catawissa:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
5.30	12.00	6.00
6.15	P. M.	†7.00
†7.00	1.00	8.00
†8.00	†2.00	9.00
9.00	†3.00	10.10
†10.00	4.00	*11.00
†11.00	5.00	

First car leaves Market Square for Catawissa on Sunday at 7.00 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.
† P. R. R. Connections.

Cars leave Catawissa for Bloomsburg:

*A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5.50	12.30	6.30
6.35	1.30	7.30
7.30	2.30	8.30
8.30	3.30	9.30
9.30	4.30	10.30
10.30	5.30	* 11.30
11.30		

First car leaves Catawissa for Bloomsburg on Sunday at 7.30 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.

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The Greatest Newspaper of Its Type.

IT ALWAYS TELLS THE NEWS AS IT IS PROMPTLY AND FULLY.

Read in every English Speaking Country.

It has invariably been the great effort of the Thrice-a-Week edition of the New York World to publish the news impartially in order that it may be an accurate reporter of what has happened. It tells the truth, irrespective of party, and for that reason it has achieved a position with the public unique among papers of its class.

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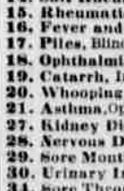

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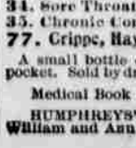

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ESTABLISHED 1866.

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All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY AUGUST 5, 1909

Amendments to the Constitution.

The Ten Provisions That Will Be Voted on at the November Elections.

There will be ten amendments to the Constitution to be voted on at the next general election, and the voter will be kept busy using his pencil in making crosses opposite "for" or "against" each amendment. The main object of these amendments is to do away with the spring elections, so that in the even numbered years state officers will be elected.

The first amendment provides that where a vacancy occurs in an office that is filled by appointment of the governor, two months before a general election in November, the office shall be filled at that election. At present if the vacancy occurs three months before election it is so filled.

The second amendment fixes the terms of the auditor general and State treasurer at four years each. At the present time the State treasurer's term is two years and the auditor general's three years. The State treasurer and auditor general elected this year shall each serve three years and after that be elected for four years.

The third amendment changes the term of justices of the peace and aldermen from five to six years.

The fourth amendment applies only to Philadelphia and fixes the term of magistrates from five to six years.

The fifth amendment changes the general election from annual to biennial, all to be held in the even numbered years.

The sixth amendment does away with all spring elections, abolishing them entirely, and all municipal elections will be held in November in odd numbered years.

The seventh amendment increases the terms of election of officers from one to two years.

The eighth amendment provides that elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

The ninth amendment changes the terms of all county officers to four years.

The tenth amendment fixes the terms of office of county commissioners and county auditors at four years, evidently classifying them in the county officers coming under the ninth amendment.

The amendments in full as proposed, will be found in this issue, and will be published for the next three months.

A labor war has been begun in Sweden which the government is making vigorous efforts to check.

TROUBLE IN SPAIN.

Spain is just now facing a crisis at home and abroad, which is threatening a catastrophe to the present regime.

For some time past the government has been waging an unsuccessful war against the Moorish tribesmen in Morrocco. Thousands of troups have been sent to Africa only to meet with defeat. Popular opinion has censured the government for entering upon the campaign, and it needed only the call for more troops to stir it into open revolt.

The district of Catalonia was the scene of the first trouble. In Barcelona thousands joined in an attack upon the government. This movement is gradually spreading throughout the kingdom, which is now entirely under martial law.

A strange feature of the uprising is the antagonism shown toward the church, as well as against the government.

The army has mutinied in various places, refusing to aid in suppressing the revolt. Don Jaime, the Carlist pretender to the throne is ready to place himself at the head of what now appears to be a revolution of serious proportions.

King Alfonso is doing what he can to put down the rebellion, but with reverses in Africa, a revolution at home, and a mutinous army, the situation is serious.

The Amendments' Chances.

Conditions for the adoption of the income tax amendment are about as unfavorable as can well be imagined. Most of the State Legislatures hold biennial sessions, and in the odd years, and hence the conclusion of the matter cannot come until well along in 1911.

A few States, like Georgia, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and South Carolina, hold annual sessions, while Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Vermont and Virginia hold biennial sessions, but on the even years, and hence will settle the amendment question, so far as they are concerned, in 1910. Of these States more than half will probably vote against the amendment; possibly the proportion will be even larger, considering the kind of Senators most of them now have at Washington.

Thus the campaign for the amendment in 1911 will open under a heavy handicap, unless the people should surprise the politicians who have framed up this dead-fall by electing a different type of Legislature on this very issue. Then we would see, rejoicingly, from some of these States a different sort of United States Senator, too. Had the amendment proposers been acting in good faith, they could have provided for a special constitutional convention in the several States and have settled the matter within a few months, at the latest.

—*Pittsburg Post.*

Informative.

In every issue of *The Philadelphia Press* there are three correspondence columns open to all readers. No matter who you are, you cannot read these three correspondence columns on any day without finding something of interest to you. Therefore, read *The Philadelphia Press* every day.

Are Doctors Any Good?

Foolish question! Yet some people act as if a medicine could take the place of a doctor! The best medicine in the world cannot do this. Have a family doctor, consult him frequently, trust him fully. If we did not believe doctors endorsed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs and colds, we would not offer it to you. Ask your doctor. No alcohol in this cough medicine. *J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.*

If we did not believe doctors endorsed Ayer's Pills for constipation, biliousness, sick-headache, we would not offer them to you. Ask your own doctor about this.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2, 1909.

One of the most edifying spectacles of the tariff session has been that presented by Speaker Cannon almost attempting to hold up the passage of the bill, actually sending threats to the White House, because the President would not approve the deal which Mr. Cannon made with former Representative Littauer for extortionate duties on women's gloves which Mr. Littauer, who is one of the largest glove manufacturers in the country, wishes to make without foreign competition at his plant at Gloversville, New York. When, at the beginning of the session, there was a threat to defeat "Uncle Joe" Cannon in the race for the speakership, and when a large number of Republicans joined forces with the Democrats to prevent the readoption of the Reed rules which make the Speaker nothing short of a despot, Cannon sent for Littauer and made a hard and fast agreement with him that he should have prohibitive duties on women's gloves if he would save Cannon from defeat. Littauer, who is a liberal entertainer, achieved the task assigned to him with, as will be remembered, the help of a few Tammany Democrats who turned traitor to their party in consideration of special favors which the Speaker was in a position to grant. The Ways and Means committee met and the Payne bill contained the glove duties demanded by Littauer as the price of his assistance to the Speaker. The House objected but was powerless under the rules to prevent the glove duties being adopted without defeating the entire bill. Influential members of the House immediately began work in the Senate, however, to prevent the adoption of the glove duties there and were successful. The Dingley rates were adopted in the Senate and the bill went to conference. Meanwhile, however, the President learned of the Cannon-Littauer trade and determined to defeat it.

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When the tariff bill went to Conference Speaker Cannon "packed" the committee against Representative Payne in order to insure the retention of the glove duties. But the President informed the conferrees that he would never agree to any increase over the Dingley rates on gloves. Cannon went to the White House, after first telegraphing to Littauer to come to Washington and make the fight. The Speaker told the President that he was an old man, that he had just one request to make and that was that he permitted to keep his promise to Littauer. The President was thoroughly disgusted that such a trade should have been made, that the people of the country were to be compelled to pay tribute to Littauer for the far from meritorious privileges of having Cannon Speaker of the House. He told Cannon so very plainly. That did not silence the Speaker, however. He has been making political deals all his life and was absolutely unable to see anything improper in his conduct or to grasp the President's meaning. He never ceased his fight. The conferrees promised the President to report the Dingley duties but Cannon kept up the contest. Finally, when the conferrees had agreed to the President's demand for free hides, Cannon got them to demand the President's approval of a compromise on the glove schedule. The compromise was rejected but even after that a still further compromise was proposed.

***

The Republican conferrees have come very near wrecking the tariff bill altogether. Their insistence on the glove rates demanded by Cannon and Littauer and the duty on lumber demanded by certain western Senators placed the bill in serious jeopardy and incidentally demonstrated to the leaders of the Senate and the House that although he was big and good natured and apparently easy going, William H. Taft possessed a determination more dangerous to encounter once it was aroused even than that of Theodore Roosevelt.

***

The Secretary of the Navy is working on a proposition which is of a highly important character to the welfare of the navy. It is a broad plan of reorganization which will provide for the grouping of the various correlated bureaus in the Navy Department under experienced flag officers and the creation of a sort of naval cabinet to advise the Secretary on all points which require technical knowledge for their correct determination. Under the present system, every new Secretary of the Navy finds himself face to face with problems of grave import which he is not and cannot be competent to solve. For advisors he has only the various chiefs of bureaus and often their advise is extremely conflicting. In the last nine years there have been seven Secretaries of the Navy and each in turn has had to go through the apprentice period, striving to solve problems of which he came into the department wholly ignorant, but the guidance of only common sense and perplexed by the conflicting assurances of officers, each of whom was prepared to back up his statements with arguments so technical in their character that only the initiated could weigh them intelligently. It is expected that the new plan will insure a continuity in naval policy which is highly desirable. In every improvement which receives the approval of Secretary Meyer, the chief thought will be the efficiency of the fleet, a thought which Secretary Newberry was prone to overlook in his desire to secure "business-like administration" of the navy yards. Generally speaking, the new plan will involve the abandonment of the Newberry plan of navy yard organization.

In a Pinch use Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes. It cures hot, tired, aching, swollen, sweating feet and makes walking easy. Takes the sting out of corns and bunions. All druggists 25cts. Don't accept any substitute.

Two Tons of Gold on Show at Seattle.

Want to see $1,250,000 in pure, yellow gold? This is one of the exhibits of marvelous wealth exposed to the eyes of the visitors to the Alaska building of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, Washington. Securely entrenched behind a double steel cage are over two tons of yellow wealth that would do justice to the days of Aladdin.

Taken from the frozen earth of Alaska by men who have risked their lives to obtain this most precious of metals, it lies inviting the wonder of the visitors to the exposition.

Dozens of gold bricks, larger than paving blocks, lie in the center of the exhibit. Each one of the bricks would mean a fortune. Just figure it out; with gold bringing $24 an ounce and a brick weighing around 150 pounds, each one means over forty thousand dollars.

Surmounting the whole on a shelf are five of the largest nuggets ever found. One of these holds the record for a single piece of native gold. It is worth nearly four thousand dollars.

It is a revelation to watch the crowds that flock around the cage to catch a glimpse of the precious metal. They seem to love to get as close as possible to the pile of wealth. Many a man is unconsciously wondering how he can get that gold out of the pile into his pocket.

The average visitor wonders how thieves are kept out of this tempting hoard. That was easily done. It is enclosed by a double cage of strong iron bars in the day time. At night it is lowered into a vault beneath the floor of the building. This vault is fitted up with electric wires charged with 2,000 volts of electricity. Any hapless man who placed a hand on one of these wires would be electrocuted in a hundredth of a second.

Beware of Flies!

The state department of health has issued a no-fly warning in which it is declared that flies are common carriers of disease and should be kept out of premises when possible. The bulletin urges the careful observance of the following rules:

Don't allow flies in your home.

Don't permit them near your food, especially milk.

Don't buy foodstuffs where flies are tolerated.

Don't eat where flies have access to the food.

Do not eat food that has been in contact with flies.

Screen the baby's bed and keep the flies away from baby's bottle.

Keep flies away from the sick, especially those ill with typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria and tuberculosis.

Kill every fly which enters the sick room.

Catch the flies as fast as they appear. Use liquid poisons, sticky fly papers or traps.

Tax the Heiresses.

Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy under President Roosevelt, has made a novel suggestion for the tariff makers. He would levy an export tax on American heiresses, so as to keep our fortunes here and some of the foreign nobility at home.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Special Sale

OF

LINENS

AND

Furniture

This Week

AT

F. P. PURSEL'S

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JUST A REMINDER!

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Columbian Printing House

Perhaps it may remind you of something you need.

ENVELOPES *All sizes, Commercial, Professional, Insurance, Baronial, Pay, Coin,*

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CARDS *Business, Visiting, Announcement, Admission, Ball Tickets, Etc.*

CARD SIGNS *No Admittance, For Rent, For Sale, Post No Bills, Trespass Notices, &c.*

IN BOOKS *Administrator's, Executor's, Treasurer's Receipt Books, Plain Receipts, with or without stub, Note Books, Scales Books, Order Books, Etc.*

HAND BILLS *Printed in any size from a small street dodger, up to a full Sheet Poster.*

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WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW SAMPLES OF THESE AND ALL OF OUR WORK.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1909.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

The Alabama House passed a bill on Tuesday providing for State wide prohibition by a vote of 75 to 19.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Gemberling of Lewistown, are visiting the latter's sister, Mrs. H. C. Jones on Iron street.

In the Pennsy's classification yards at Northumberland 500 men have gone on all-night work, for the first time since the panic.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa. post office: J. M. Belles, Mr. A. C. Kline, May Nufer, Mr. John Philips, Mrs. Bayard T. Tansill.

The Committee of Fifteen, of Philadelphia, are planning to renew their fight to compel the Rapid Transit Company to furnish six tickets for a quarter.

The Rev. J. E. Byers, of the Lutheran church, left with his family on Monday for a four weeks' vacation, most of which will be spent in Wayresboro.

The Georgia Legislature has passed a bill, which has been signed by Governor Brown, prohibiting the use of trading stamps for barter or trade inducements.

The annual rifle competition is in progress this week at Mt. Gretna. Every regiment of infantry and every troop of cavalry in the National Guard is represented by four men.

The Craftsman Club and Wheelmen Club will struggle for base ball supremacy on Normal Field today. The proceeds of the game will be given to the Joseph Ratti Hospital.

The tariff bill, as reported by the conferees, passed the House on Monday by a majority of only eight votes. It is now before the Senate, and may possibly be voted on today.

Mr. Elmer McBride of Spokane, Washington, spent several days in town this week visiting his parents and friends. From here he went to New York City. Mr. McBride was a former resident of town.

And now comes the story of a tramp who walked into the office of a Bloomsburg dentist and flourished an immense roll of gold certificates. Truly, these pieces of paper seem to have grown so common that few of us ever use them.

Miss Mary J. Hess, of Benton township, is visiting friends and relatives in town. She will leave the latter part of August to make her home with her brother Dr. O. B. Hess in Seattle Washington, visiting relatives in Iowa on her way.

There is a tempest in a teapot in Philadelphia over the paving of Market street. It's a mistake to raise such a row before the work is done, for there will probably be plenty of chances for kicks after the job is finished, and it is discovered that the contractors have laid papier mache blocks or some equally enduring substance not mentioned in the specifications.

Several automobile parties from Bloomsburg went to Eagles Mere last Sunday to spend the day. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Harman, Mrs. Cleveland, and Mr. Cousues, of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McKelvey, Miss Margaret McKelvey, and Miss Sponsler, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Yorks, Miss Yorks, and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Rishton.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, visited President Fallieres of France and King Edward VII, of England this week. Great naval demonstrations were given in his honor by both countries, and the three nations were drawn together in a close alliance.

When the State Constabulary was created a few years ago, many of the newspapers who sought to curry favor with the mining classes denounced them as Hessians. Things are different now. The Constabulary has come to stay and is respected by every law-abiding citizen.

"Knowledge," wrote Boswell, in his "Life of Johnson," is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it."

And the person who has mighty little of the first kind generally makes the least use of the second kind.

Two tramps were arrested Monday night by Constable Miles Betz, and placed in the lock-up. They had been annoying residents of Fifth street, and their discovery while going through a basket of clothes on the porch of Dr. Arment's residence, led to their subsequent incarceration.

By order of State officials hundreds of pigeons that infest the dome and alcoves of the Capitol at Harrisburg are being shot. The purpose is not to exterminate the birds, but to thin out the flocks. The pigeons, fed by visitors, have become so tame as to be great pets and pests; and recently they have increased in numbers so rapidly as to have become a nuisance.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

A meeting will be held in the Court House on Saturday next at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing the sufficient milk supply to warrant the erection of a concentrating plant, in connection with the New York and Philadelphia White Cross Companies.

John M. Houston, special representative of these companies will be present to answer any questions concerning the business methods of the White Cross proposition.

SMALL FIRE.

The roof of the Harman & Hassert foundry caught fire on Monday night about six o'clock. The cause was probably the falling of a spark from the cupolo. An alarm was turned in, to which the fire companies responded, but their services were not needed, as the Harman & Hassert hose put out the blaze in a few minutes. The damage was slight.

Craftsman Beat Elks.

The Craftsman team met that of the Elks last Thursday on Mount Olympus Field. A Craftsman victory by a twelve to eight score was the result. Fourteen hits off of Reighard, the Elks pitcher, tells the tale of their defeat. The proceeds of the game were given to the Joseph Ratti Hospital.

ELWELL'S CONCERT, THEATRE AND DANCE ORCHESTRA.

Any number of pieces furnished for any occasion.
SEASON 1908-09.
Columbia Theatre.
Midway Dance Hall and Summer Garden
Knight Templar Dance, Masonic Temple.
Midway Club Dances.
High School Commencement Week.
Elks and Wheelmen Banquets.
Store Openings, etc., etc.
For terms address,
CHAS. P. ELWELL,
Manager and Director,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
tf.

FARMERS' PICNIC.

The seventeenth annual reunion of the farmers of Columbia and adjoining counties will be held at Grass Mere Park, on Thursday, September 2nd, 1909. The public is cordially invited. Two good speakers have been secured by the Grange and will be present to deliver appropriate addresses. All who desire can secure a good dinner on the grounds for 50 cents. Other stands will be on the ground where sandwiches, coffee, ice cream, soft drinks, etc. can be procured. A good band will be in attendance. Two games of base ball will be played; morning between Benton and Berwick; afternoon between Benton and Nanticoke. For special trains, rates and other information see posters. tf.

Mexico Severely Shaken.

The central portion of Mexico has been visited by a series of the most terrible earthquakes felt in that country for many years. Two cities have been destroyed, one of which was swept by a tidal wave. In Mexico City many of the largest buildings were shaken so heavily that they have been condemned, among them being the cathedral. Famine stares many thousands in the face, and funds have been started for their relief.

Veterans' Names on Monument.

The name of every Pennsylvania soldier who fought in the battle of Gettysburg is to be placed on the memorial to the veterans to be erected there by the State. Bronze tablets will be placed around the base, and the names will be placed there. It is desired that these names be spelled correctly and that the name of no man who engaged in the battle be omitted. It will include a number from this county.

Matinee Races at Bloomsburg.

At a meeting of the Bloomsburg Driving Club it was decided to hold matinee races in conjunction with a contest in athletic sports between the Olympic Club and the West End Club on Saturday, August 14th, at two o'clock. The driving club will put up a handsome flag as a prize to the club winning the highest score in points.

Married.

Mr. Roy G. Weaver of Montour township, Montour county, and Miss Mary E. Deitrich of Orange township, Columbia county, were married by Rev. A. Houtz, at his home in Orangeville, on August 4, 1909.

HOME FROM EUROPE.

The Rev. and Mrs. E. R. Heckman of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Law, Mrs. James Magee and Mrs. Geiger, returned last Wednesday from a tour of England and the continent.

Harter Family Reunion.

The annual reunion of the Harter family will be held at Fairchild's Park on Saturday, August 7th. All connections of the family and their friends are invited.

Poultry Show in January.

The Bloomsburg Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Fanciers Association has decided to have a poultry show during the last week of January at a place which is yet to be determined.

THE PARTY'S PLATFORM.

[Continued from 1st page]

dates for the several offices, a uniformity of the ballots of every party, in material, print, size and other particulars, and absolute secrecy in depositing the same by inclosure in separate envelope, or by sealing, and by prevention of admittance to the booth of any other than the voter.

We condemn the Republican Legislature for its profligacy in creating new offices and raising salaries in almost every State Department, and this in spite of the fact that the wage-earner and taxpayer was confronted with hard times, low wages, and slack work, and increased cost of the necessaries of life; all of which call for economy instead of extravagance and higher pay for political jobs.

We commend the action of the Courts and law officers in attempting to bring to justice and punish those concerned in the Capitol graft, but demand an arraignment of those yet untried. More than two years have elapsed since the disclosures by the investigation, and as yet none have been punished, and most are unconvicted; we call upon the administration in power for the speediest measures consistent with justice, so that the innocent may be cleared, the guilty punished and the honor of the Commonwealth vindicated.

WORKMEN FORCED TO STRIKE.

We deplore the continued existence of labor troubles in our Commonwealth, affecting important industries and vast numbers of people and counsel moderation, concession and arbitation, so that fair dealing and adjustment may be reached.

While we concede to capital and employers the utmost protection guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws, we maintain that labor has the right also to that protection which comes through organization and union. Labor unions organized for the betterment of the condition of wage-earners, acting within the limits of the law, and not subversive of public order, or individual rights, are not only lawful, but commendable, and should be met, recognized and dealt with accordingly. The right of laborers to organize within these limitations is as sacred as any other right of person or property, and we condemn alike all resorts to violence on the one hand or stubborn refusal to arbitrate on the other.

As an imposition upon the consumer and wage-earner we condemn the pending tariff law passed by the House of Representatives, and declare that its provisions are in direct violation of the promise of the Republican party and its platform and as framed for the benefit of special interests and against those who purchase the necessaries of life.

As citizens of the greatest manufacturing and industrial State in the nation we recommend and declare for the establishment of a permanent and expert Tariff Commission, whose tenure of office shall be so fixed as to not be subject to political influence or whim, and whose duties shall be advisory to Congress in regard to changes in existing tariff laws, in order that the tariff system may be expertly equalized, and necessary alterations made from time to time, as existing conditions demand, without subjecting the entire system to reconstruction, which always brings business depression and financial disaster.

We hereby declare for liberal pensions to the survivors of the late civil war and their widows, recognizing the service that these men gave to the State and nation. We urge upon the next Legislature of Pennsylvania the enactment of a State pension law providing that the survivors who were residents of this Commonwealth, and their widows shall receive such pensions and at the same time we condemn the action of the present Governor, who by his veto nullified the action of the Legislature in this regard, which measure was introduced by a Democratic Senator and unanimously supported by Democratic votes in both houses of the Legislature.

FOR AN INCOME TAX.

Believing that all should pay proportionately for the protection and benefits of a popular government we favor an income tax as part of our revenue system, and declare for the proposed constitutional amendment specifically authorizing Congress to levy and to collect tax upon individual and corporate incomes, to the end that wealth may bear its due share of the burdens of Federal Government.

In a campaign entirely local, and in which State officers only are to be elected, we do not trench upon national issues; but, recognizing the effect and importance of the decision in this Keystone Commonwealth we reaffirm our belief that there should be a change in national and local administration.

Notwithstanding the Republican party has been in continuous power in this State and nation for twelve years, and in flat contradiction of all their golden promises of prosperity, and reduction of taxes and economy in expenditures, we have been for over two years suffering from business depression and panic evils, the like of which were before unknown.

The effect of this twelve years' misrule, while the earth teemed with bountiful crops, was to precipitate panic, to blight industry and trade with long depression, to close factories, reduce work and wages, halt enterprise and cripple American production.

Every consideration of public policy and individual interest demands that government, State and National, shall be recovered from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it without disaster.

For the support of these declarations and for our candidates, we invoke the aid not only of the United Democracy, but the active assistance of all our fellow-citizens, who are tired of promises and demand fulfillment, and who, disregarding past differences, desire and demand honest methods and good government.

Cave In at Luzerne.

The most severe mine cave of those which have kept the residents of Main street, Luzerne borough, in a state of excitement for the past two weeks occurred on Saturday, when the ground for a distance of several hundred feet on the north side of the street suffered a subsidence of several feet. The residence occupied by John Wallace was the most affected, being toppled over into a cave hole and quite badly wrecked. The workings of the Haddock Coal Company underlie the affected territory.

You Never Can Tell.

According to a prediction made on Sunday by Rachel Foster Avery, of Swarthmore, who is chairman of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the next generation will see the franchise extended to women by every State in the Union.

Hooray! Who can tell what little flaxen-haired girl here in town is not destined to become the Sheriff of Columbia county, or Bloomsburg's official dog-catcher?

WANTED—Trustworthy man or woman in each county to advertise, receive orders and manage business for New York Mail Order House. $18.00 weekly; position permanent; no investment required. Previous experience not essential to engaging. Spare time valuable. Enclose self addresed envelope for full particulars. ADDRESS, CLARKE CO. Wholasale Dept., 103 PARK AVE., NEW YORK. 5-13-10t.

WANTED. Salesmen to represent us in the sale of our High Grade Goods. Don't delay, apply at once. Steady employment; liberal terms. Experience not necessary.
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Our Pianos

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This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

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Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

FOR SALE!

The fine residence property of the late Judge Elwell is for sale.

Location:

West Third Street between Jefferson and West Streets.

Description:

Two story and attic, brick and frame. 13 rooms. Lot about 66 by 212 feet.

FRAME BARN
AND COW STABLE,

large garden, abundance of fruit trees.

The house has a Steam Heating Plant, Bath Room, Stationary Range and Wash Tubs; Water, Electric Light, and Gas.

Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Attorney.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

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TO
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CAMP MEETING
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ROUND $4.50 TRIP
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Tickets good going only on train leaving 8.33 A. M.

Good returning on all regular trains.

Covers Closing Sunday and Monday of Camp Meeting.

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J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. 8-5-12-19 GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

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$4.75 Round Trip
Via Delaware River Bridge.

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Stop-Over Allowed at Philadelphia.

For full information concerning leaving time of trains, consult small hand bills or nearest Ticket Agent.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. 6-24-8t. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Typist and Trifler

"I want to know," said the Trifler, "I just want to know how long he is going to be—that's all."

He seated himself comfortably as he spoke—that is to say, as comfortably as the limitations of office furniture permitted—in the only arm chair in the room, and, crossing his legs, directed a gracious smile at the typist, who sat with the fingers of one dainty hand poised impatiently over the keys of the typewriter at the other side of the table which divided them.

"I am sorry I cannot tell you," replied the typist, gazing pointedly at a heap of unanswered letters before her. "I do not know how long Mr. Calthrop will be exactly."

"Ah," observed the Trifler in a meditative tone, "there are so very few things—are there not?—so very few things in the world that anybody does seem to know 'exactly.' Perhaps it has never struck you how difficult it is to acquire exact knowledge of almost anything?"

"No," said the Typist, "it never has."

"I thought it probably hadn't," admitted the Trifler affably. "Yet, take quite a common illustration. If you ask a passerby the time, he will either tell you off-hand, or he will glance at his watch—if he is a polite person—and tell you that it is about half-past three, say, or twenty minutes to six—as the case may be—whereas, in point of fact, it never is within five minutes of the time he asserts. His watch is wrong, or he hasn't taken the trouble to count the divisons on the dial between each fine minutes. What a wonderful thing that typewriter of yours is!"

"This typewriter!" She looked up at him with mild surprise. "Why, it is quite an ordinary one."

"I suppose so," agreed the Trifler, a little regretfully. "And you really can write with it?"

"Well, I should not be here if I could not," retorted the Typist, "should I?"

"I don't know," said the Trifler. "I'm here, and I can't."

"Oh, that's quite different. Besides —" she glanced at him defiantly— "what are you here for?"

"For the matter of that," replied the Trifler, meeting her glance with unruffled composure, "what are you here for?"

The Typist colored violently, and her eyes dropped again to the pile of letters in front of her.

"I think that is rather an impertinent question," she said in a low tone.

The Trifler gave an audible sigh.

"It seemed to me rather a pertinent one," he remarked, in a disappointed voice. "Of course, you know what I'm here for?"

"To see Mr. Calthrop—you told me. But he's not in—I told you."

"It doesn't matter at all," rejoined the Trifler airily. "I'll wait. I have nothing to do for the next hour or so, and this is—er"—he gazed round the room with expansive appreciation—in an extraordinarily comfortably office."

"Hadn't you—better go?" asked the typist in a low tone.

"Go! Before seeing Calthrop? Why, he would never forgive me," protested the Trifler. "I couldn't really dream of going yet. Besides—"

"I don't see that there is any 'besides' to keep you here," said the typist.

"They say love is blind," murmured the Trifler, with an air of philosophic abstraction.

"I don't understand you!" said the typist, drawing herself up.

"I am not in the least surprised at that,' said the Trifler amiably. "Very few people do. It has long been my fate to be misunderstood. Yet I hoped"—he paused and looked at the typist a little uneasily. "I hoped," he repeated—by-the-bye, there is no harm in hoping, is there?" he broke off to inquire.

"None that I am aware of," she replied, with her chin in the air.

"Well, then, I hoped you did," he explained in italics.

"Hoped—I—did?" She affected an admirable bewilderment. "Hoped I did what?"

The Trifler spread out his hands with a gentle deprecating gesture.

"You compel me to be explicit," he postulated. "It's so much less embarrassing to approach these—er—preliminaries in the elliptical manner, except," he added as an after thought, "when you have a typewriter handy."

"I have no wish to compel you to do anything," retorted the Typist, "and it is quite time I returned to my work; so if you will kindly allow me, Mr. Clavering—" She made him a little ironical bow, and was in the act of sweeping past when the Trifler, with incredible dexterity, caught her by the wrists and drew her back sideways so that she faced him involuntarily.

"How dare you!" cried the Typist, struggling to free herself.

"I am a man of simply extraordinary courage," he explained. Now, look me—look at me—look me straight in the eyes! You know it—and you have known it, you obstinate, willful girl, for months past! I love you. Oh, yes, I love you—there isn't the least mistake about that whatever. But what I want to know is whether you love me? And I have come here to-day for the purpose of finding out. And—and I believe"—he gave a loud chuckle—"believe I have found out! Tell me—have I?"

"Oh! let me go! I don't know what you have found out, or what you haven't!" pleaded the Typist, her cloak of dignity falling suddenly from her and leaving her defenceless and exposed to the arrows of the one great enemy whom never girl vanquished yet. "Let me go—please!"

"I thought so," murmured the Trifler. "You do."

"I don't," she protested.

"Then I can't let you go till you do," he remarked judicially. "I'm very sorry."

"Oh—well, then, if you must—if you insist—"

"I insist," said the Trifler firmly.

"Well, then, you—you have."

"You mean—you do?" he inquired.

"It's—it's the same thing isn't it?" faltered the Typist.

"Practically," he admitted, after an instant's reflection. "The proposition therefore stands thus: I love you—you love me. Ergo, we love each other. The proposition, by a logical sequence of ideas becomes converted into a proposal. Which you accept."

"I didn't say so," answered the Typist.

"Say so now, then," directed the Trifler.

"What do you want me to do?" she asked, temorixing.

"I want you to marry me. I hope you don't mind marrying me? It is, I believe, the usual thing under the circumstances."

"Marry you!" She gave a low little laugh. "But you know I am only a poor Typist, and you—you are—what are you, I wonder?" She paused to reflect.

"My friends," he replied, "have most unwarrantably got into the habit of calling me a Trifler. A man's friends are rarely distinguished for an exaggerated courtesy in their estimates of him. My enemies"—he considered an instant—"well, I cannot at the moment recollect that I have any enemies. In actual fact, I am an individual of extreme earnestness and with an absorbing passion for acquiring knowledge—and other things; you among them. Since you left home a week or two ago, and decided to exist independently in a small though luxuriously suite of apartments of your own, you see I could not very well, being a young and giddy bachelor, call upon you, being a young and bewilderingly lovely spinster, at your own private residence, without running some risk of offending the proprieties. And so I was obliged, you understand, to come here to this office in order to—well, to find out what I wanted."

"You said you—you came to see Mr. Calthrop!" retorted the Typist a little resentfully.

"I shall see him—later," replied the Trifler, with an airy gesture. "The fact is, I have already seen him. Calthrop is a pretty intimate friend of mine, and he arranged to give me a clear hour alone with you in the office this morning; he won't be back for"—the Trifler carefully consulted his watch—"for another ten minutes at least."

"Oh!" exclaimed the Typist, "you—you wicked fraud! Then you actually had the audacity to arrange it all with Mr. Calthrop beforehand?"

The Trifler smiled with infinite complacency as he folded the Typist closer into his frock coat.

"Actually!" he replied. — Emeric Hulme-Beaman in the London Sketch.

Science and the Future.

Prof. Edward L. Nichols, in his address as retiring president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, used these suggestive sentences: "With the development of the doctrine of energy has come the conviction of an end of the world, inevitable, as the death of the inevitable. In neither case, however, is longevity to be regarded as necessarily, beyond human control." Professor Nichols then went on to say that biologists are beginning to intimate the possibility, remote but thinkable, of a considerable extension of the term of bodily life, and that it is equally conceivable that the human race may so modify and control conditions as greatly to prolong its career. The means to this latter end, he indicated, are the checking of wastefulness affecting animals, the soil, the forests and the streams; the solution of the problem presented by the gradual exhaustion of nature's supplies of coal and petroleum; and the search for ways to utilize, in the form of mechanical energy, the radiation of the sun.

"A Sound Box."

Take an ordinary rubber band and stretch it between the thumb and forefinger of your left hand. If you pick it with the fingers of the right hand and let go suddenly, it will make a sound which you can hear distinctly enough yourself, but which will not be audible to any one a few feet away. But if you were to fasten the elastic, with a pin at each end, to an empty wooden box,—only not so as to touch the wood,—and then twang it, the sound would be much louder than before. That box is the "sound-box," or "sound-board," and all stringed instruments have one, in some shape or other.—From "From the Drum of the Savage to the Great Orchestra" in the St. Nicholas.

Playgrounds in Boston.

Boston women established the first playground in 1902. Last year there were eight, and nearly $2,000 was expended, or about $1 for each child, a very cheap price for the amount of good obtained. The Playground league is the name of the society of the playground boys themselves, who wear buttons and discipline all bad boys, thus making the government easy enough for those in charge. Not the least important result of the playgrounds in that city is said to be that involved in the self-government.

A TRUE DIAMOND FIELD

Farmer in Pike County, Ark. Upset a Story Belief

PEBBLE WAS A DIAMOND

He Picked It Up While Walking Along a Country Road in the Summer of 1906—It Was a Shining Bit of Stone—Caused the Upsetting of Strongest Beliefs of Geologists.

When that farmer out in Murfreesboro, Pike County, Ark., picked up a shining bit of stone while walking along a country road in the summer of 1906, a pebble that later on was shown to be a diamond, he had little idea that he was the cause of the upsetting of one of the strongest beliefs of geologists. This was the opinion that diamonds never would be found in the North American continent in their natural surroundings, or "matrix," in a genuine diamond "field."

Murfreesboro is about 100 miles southwest from Little Rock and the "diamond field" is owned by two companies of local capitalists, who are working it under the usual secret conditions that attend labor of this sort. The country is particularly favorable to outdoor work, for the climate is mild all winter long, a river runs through the property, there is an abundance of timber and coal is cheap and easily obtained. Not all of the 600 acres in the two farms to which the "diamond field" is limited is of importance, for the area of peridotite rock that shows near the surface of the ground is only forty acres in extent. The "field," however, is still further extended, to an area of 100 acres, by the spread of the "decomposed peridotite, or portions of the original formation that has crumbled away by the action of the elements.

It over this small area that the two companies are at work now with drills and the usual accessories of diamond mining. Up to the time, in August last, when Dr. G. F. Kunz of Tiffany's made his first scientific report of the discovery of the "field," about 140 diamonds had been picked up, but since then no report has been made of what further quantity has been found. It is known, however, that the operating companies have reached a depth of 200 feet, and the peridotite rock shows no signs of either change or giving out. It is also definitely known that a depth of 15 feet below the surface good-sized diamonds have been found in the rock, or "matrix."

Of the 140 diamonds that were found up to August last, they ranged in color from the purest white, like the so-called "river stones" of South Africa, to tinted brown, gray, others almost black and yellow, some of the latter being of a pure lemon color. The largest stone found thus far, weighed 6 1-4 carats, this being an absolutely pure pellucid white, free from inclusions, while others weighed 6 carats, several 5, 4 and 3, while the smallest ranged down to 1-64 carat, the general average being about 1 carat.

As to just what commercial value this "field" has, no one whose opinion is of value, will hazard a guess now. It has already, however, caused Dr. Kunz to revise the opinion he expressed in his book on diamonds, published seventeen years ago, as to the lack of the probability of these precious stones ever being an important mineral product of this country. The future of this genuine diamond field, which is of the same formation precisely as the famous "blue ground" of the Kimberly mines, lies now in the hands of the companies who are operating them.

When a Little Rock jeweler came East a year ago with samples of the diamonds found in Murfreesboro he was surprised to learn that Dr. Kunz and the other Government gem experts knew far more about the Arkansas fields than the persons who lived there.

That this "field" of peridotite was not strange to Dr. Kunz is explained by the fact that it was first described as long ago as 1842 by the State Geologist of Arkansas, and was subsequently "mapped" by another geologist in that State's employ. But nothing was ever done to find if the precious stones were in the rock until the chance discovery in the summer of 1906. Diamonds have been found from time to time in this country ever since 1830 on the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains, on the western slopes of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Ranges, and in Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. It was known that those found on the mountain slopes came from their normal geological abiding place; but the actual source had never been discovered. Those picked up in the Middle Western States were also known to have been carried there by the flow of the glaciers from Canada in prehistoric times. One curious and practical effect of the finding of this curious bed of peridotite in Arkansas, is the starting out of several exploring parties along the line of the new Canadian railroad, that is to run from Quebec to Winnipeg, to search for the peridotite formations from which those glacier-borne diamonds found in these States came. In view of the remarkable development of mineral resources of the Ontario Province within the last few years no one will be surprised if diamond fields are found there too.

MEN DRIVE WIVES CRAZY

Speaker at Toronto Council Scores "Vulgar Women Who Run Off with Other Women's Husbands."

Toronto, Ont.—At the meeting of the World's Congress of International Councils, held here at which women delegates from twenty-two nations assembled, Mrs. Symes-Thompson, the representative of Great Britain, said:

"One-half the women in asylums are there because of their husbands, and one-half the women in their graves are there from the same cause."

The speaker termed the ultra-fashionable of English society "that smart set, that small and vulgar set, which carries on to the intense disgust of all right-thinking people."

And to emphasize her opinion of the English woman of to-day she added:

"Those vulgar, welldressed women who rush off with the other women's husbands."

Mrs. May Wright Sewell, of New York, contributed this:

"A great many marriages are made because the woman thinks she is going to be kept. Until the economic conditions are altered the woman will never have half a show."

Mrs. E. B. Grannis, of New York, read a paper on "Marriage Laws and Divorce." The meeting pronounced its anathema on the present marriage laws, and denounced the expense and publicity of divorce proceedings as the reason so many wives suffer with no chance of relief.

All in all, it was a bad day for mere man.

GREATEST OF THEATRICAL MANAGERS.

CHARLES FROHMAN.

He will have three hundred star actors under his management this season.

WENT CRAZY ON A LIGHTSHIP.

Loneliness and Heat Make Man a Maniac—Captured with Pie After Desperate Fight Aloft.

Detroit, Mich.—Dennis M. Scadden of Cleveland, 37 years old, second engineer on the United States lightship station on the southeast shoal in Lake Erie, forty-five miles north of Cleveland, went violently insane on Sunday last, and before he was landed in St. Mary's Hospital here he terrorized the crew of the lightship and also of the steamer Wainwright.

A piece of pie was the bait with which the man was overpowered after a desperate fight in the steamer's rigging.

Scadden was a new man on the lightship and the loneliness wore on him, and this, coupled with the terrific heat of the ship out on the lake, drove him insane.

After a hard struggle the other members of the crew succeeded in putting him in irons. A signal of distress was answered by the Wainwright. A boat was sent for the transfer of Scadden. His leg irons were loosened, and the moment he reached the Wainwright he broke away, with his hands still manacled and rushed to the masthead. All efforts to recapture him were fruitless for more than eight hours. He fought back the sailors with his cuffed hands. Toward the end he began to weaken, as he had eaten nothing from Sunday at noon, and he cried for food. The cook finally climbed the rigging with a piece of pie in his hand. Scadden grabbed this and began to devour it. The cook, while his attention was distracted, threw a rope around his body, attached it to a tackle and the maniac was lowered to the deck.

Food Values of Chuck Steaks.

Detroit, Mich.—Cheaper cuts of beef contain just as high food values as do the tenderloins, the porterhouse steaks and the juicy sirloins, although they need to be chewed a while longer because generally tougher, according to a report made before the Biological Seminary section of the American Chemical Society, which is holding its annual convention here.

Six Coyotes Killed by Woman.

Vallejo, Cal.—A new record in coyote bounties has been set by Mrs. George Raney, wife of a Capelle Valley farmer. The State pays $10 for each pelt. Mrs. Raney killed six of the pests in less than an hour and has just had her claim for $60 approved.

Lightning Kills Dog in Girl's Lap.

Danbury, Conn.—A bolt of lightning that struck the country residence of Oscar B. Williams near New Fairfield, killed a pet dog that Mr. Williams's daughter, Miss Sadie Williams, was fondling, but left the young woman unharmed. The lightning left no mark upon the animal.

Household

BRIDAL LINEN SHOWER.

Girl Friends Made Gifts in a Novel Manner.

The girl friends of the "bride-elect" planned out their gift giving in a delightfully novel manner.

All Sheila was permitted to know about the affair was that it would be a linen shower. So with this for the motif Sheila and her mother got up a very attractive table, carrying out the spinning idea.

A small gilded spinning wheel was the centerpiece from which radiated "spokes" of gold colored floss over the white cover, reaching to within twelve inches of the edge of the table. The cobweb was completed by weaving lengths of the floss between.

Strands of floss radiated from the wheel distaff to each plate, where they ended in small gilded spiders, the candle shades of white linen were decorated with tiny gilded spiders resting on small cobwebs.

Luncheon was served at seven o'clock, the fun of the gift giving coming afterwards. The menu was as follows:

Clam Cocktails.
Celery. Rolls. Olives.
Spring Lamb. Creamed Potato Balls.
Asparagus Tips on Toast.
Lettuce with Whipped Cream Dressing.
Olive Sandwiches.
Vanilla Ice Cream.
Bride's Cake.
Coffee.

The ice cream was served in glistening cobwebs of spun candy. The cake was iced smoothly in white icing and when firm, icing tinted a golden hue was drawn over it with a fine pointed brush to simulate a cobweb. In the midst of the web sat a large gold spider. On the spun candy ice cream holders a spider crouched on the edge with a folded paper tucked under its legs on which was written a bit of doggerel of which the following is a fair sample:

"Will you walk into my cobweb?
Said the spider to the heart.
('Twas a spider owned by Cupid)
And he played a double part.
The way into my cobweb
Is up a golden stair,
Alas! I fear the simple heart,
Walked straight into the snare."

When Sheila entered the parlor at a given signal, a large hoop was lifted over her head, with its snowy packages dangling all around her. Twelve girls had contributed for this part of the surprise. A large child's hoop had been wound with broad white tape, and the gifts, wrapped in white tissue and tied with white ribbons were fastened to the tape with safety pins.

The gifts varied according to the circumstances of the giver and the skill in fancy work, from sheer, expensive linen to the finest linen, lawn or muslin. There were lovely drawnwork centerpieces, turn-over collars and so on, down to simple sweeping caps and laundry bags.

After they had enclosed the bride-to-be in the hoop the twelve merry girls held it up and danced around her for a turn or two, and then stopped when Sheila was asked to remove a gift from the hoop. Upon unwrapping the package she found an original rhyme or verse appropriate for the article.

For a handkerchief:

"May this flimy handkerchief,
Ne'er wipe away the tear of grief."

For a duster:

"Unromantic dusters we,
A homely part we play,
Little elves of shine and sheen
To chase the dust away."

The dance was resumed at the end of each presentation and the fun continued until the last gift had been removed from the circle.

Then there walked into the room a ghostly company in winding sheets with their heads covered with pillow cases. After a dance as wierd and uncanny as they could make it, the spook array was removed and folded up to be taken home and laundered, then returned to the bride, done up suitably, in sets, and tied with ribbon.

Another clique of friends had found their inspiration for a novel way in which to give their "love token" from Mother Goose's nursery jingle of "the maid in the garden." They demanded closed doors for a few moments and every one was turned out into the hall. When they were allowed to come in they saw the historic maid, whose nose the blackbird nipped, "hanging up the clothes."

A square of brown denim was laid in the center of the floor and the border of a walk defined with paper chrysanthemums in all colors, "a gay garden of flowers." Paper grass was dropped in between the flowers. A yellow ribbon was stretched across the "Garden" and tied to the back of two chairs, and handkerchiefs of drawn work, embroidered, initialed and plain, were hung upon the line in a dainty array, with tiny gilded clothes pins.

The evening's jollity finished with dancing. The spiders used for the table were of the variety that the toy vender on the street dangles from a string, making the legs move. These, when gilded, made very life-like looking spiders, and they are not expensive when purchased by the dozen.

Notes and Comment

Of Interest to Women Readers

DRYING VEGETABLES.

How the Thrifty Housewife May Save Expense of Buying Jars.

To have many home-canned vegetables for winter use, the expense of buying glass jars is quite a tax on the pocketbook, but the young housekeeper who needs all her jars for fruit may dry many of her vegetables and some of the small fruits with excellent results. Green shell beans, if shelled and dried quickly by the stove or in a sunny place, are equal to the canned ones. Lima beans are delicious after being dried in this way. Corn should be boiled just enough to thicken the milk, and then shaved from the cob and dried. It should be spread out thinly or it will sour before sufficiently dried.

If one dries but a small quantity at a time, they can be spread upon plates and dried, but if more are to be prepared a home-made evaporator is very convenient to have. The diagram

shows plainly the construction, and of course it can be made any size. The four upright pieces should each have a wire nail driven part way into the bottom to protect the wood from direct contact with the stove. The trays have a simple frame-work of wood, and are covered with wire netting or thin cheese-cloth. These rest upon the cleats which hold the uprights together. There may be as many trays as one chooses. In using this evaporator do not place over a hot part of the stove, for the object is to dry, not to cook.

Vegetables or fruit dried in this way must be soaked in cold water over night.—Kathleen Abbott.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A bit of rhubarb rubbed on the hands will remove the stains.

Eat plenty of dandelion greens. They are a fine tonic.

A few drops of ammonia on a dry cloth will clean the rubber rollers of your wash wringer.

A large glass bottle is the best receptacle for vinegar.

Handkerchiefs ironed in the middle first are not so apt to pucker.

Slowly sip a glass of pure warm milk just before you go to bed and you will have a peaceful sleep.

A toy washboard will do nicely for washing ribbons and laces.

As a substitute for oyster crackers, toast slices of bread and cut in squares.

To keep ostrich plumes during the summer, place in a glass jar and screw on the top. This will keep them dry and away from moths.

How to Make Good Starch.

It is an art to make good starch. To make thick starch use eight times as much water as starch and a quarter teaspoonful of lard, borax or spermaceti to one quart of water. Salt may also be added. These are put in when the starch begins cooking. Bluing is added when ready to use. This starch has twice as much water as thick starch. If one wishes to thin starch already made, use hot water. Starch that is thoroughly cooked will not stick. Partly cooked, it is milky; when done it is clear.

Make a smooth paste with cold water; thin by as much more cold water. Add boiling water, stirring fast. If the paste lumps, stop adding hot water and beat the lumps out. Cook over the flame when all the water has been added. After five minutes, finish cooking over water. Keep covered and hot till ready to use.

Texas Has Woman Historian.

Mrs. Percy Pennybacker of Austin, Tex., National Auditor of the Federation of Women's Clubs, is passing the spring in New York and Washington gathering impressions on the tariff and other timely topics. Mrs. Pennybacker wrote the history of Texas which is used in the public schools of her own and in adjacent States. She is a fervant advocate of historical societies. She believes in every county of every State in the Union having a historical society and keeping a complete record of every man who has served the public in any capacity.

Giving Medicine to Children.

To give a child quinine put white of egg in spoon, quinine on the egg, and with a toothpick rope the egg around the quinine. When taking castor oil heat a cup; in it put a little hot water, lemon juice, the castor oil, and more lemon juice.

SATURDAY NIGHT TALKS

By REV. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

THAT BLESSED HOPE.

International Bible Lesson for Aug. 8, '09—(1 Thess 5: 12-24).

Of the twenty-one epistles of the New Testament at least thirteen bear the name of Paul. He wrote one letter to Romans, eight to Greeks, and four to individuals. These letters are not bound up in the Bible in the order in which they were written. The first letters which the apostle wrote were the 1st and 2nd epistles to the Thessalonians, and they were written upon just one theme, the second advent of Christ.

History Unrolling.

The Jews for hundreds of years had been living in anticipation of the coming of a Messiah. For them, world-history had unrolled itself in this order, viz.: a chosen man, Abraham, was called out of Ur of the Chaldees, and this chosen man had become the head of a chosen family, Hebrews, and this chosen family had become a chosen nation, Israelites, and this chosen nation should produce a chosen, supreme teacher, Jesus. That was as far as they went. And right here the apostles took up the chart, and taught that this chosen Jewish Messiah is the Saviour of all men, and that this chosen Supreme teacher has founded a chosen church, and that to this chosen church shall ultimately be given all nations.

The Gentiles on the contrary—the Greeks, Romans, and barbarians could not be reached by that argument. The Old Testament, and the Jewish prophets were nothing to them. Whether Christ was the Messiah or not was of no particular force so far as they were concerned. What they wanted was a living Lord, a mightier divinity than Jupiter, or Jove, one who could appropriately be termed King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. To them, therefore, Paul preached a Mighty Redeemer of all men, now enthroned in heaven, a victor over death and the grave, and a king who was destined sooner or later, to ride down the skies in clouds and great glory, to judge the world in righteousness. The thought of the imminence of the second advent, that the judge was even then at the door, that the trump of the archangel might shake the earth at any moment, was a mighty incentive to repentance, and a cordial for every fear in the days of fiercest persecution.

The King's Return.

It is doubtless true that the early church anticipated that Christ would return to earth in person within the lifetime of those then living. They felt that they were living in the last days and they looked with longing eyes for the absent King to burst upon the world with the voice of the archangel and the trump of God, destroy their enemies, restore the ancient glory of David's kingdom, and make the twelve apostles his prime ministers of state, to rule over nations.

The tendency of the doctrine was to make people indifferent to anything that made for permanency. If everything was going to be so completely revolutionized so soon, what was the use of trying to evangelize the world, or establish institutions only to have them wiped out of existence when He came. Therefore, to correct that error, Paul wrote his second letter, not to deny what he had already proclaimed in any way, but to dispel the idea that Christ had already returned or was just on the eve of it.

Two thousand years have rolled away and the Parousia or appearing of Christ has not yet taken place. Two thousand years is a long time as men count time, but not in the clock of eternity. According to the chronology of heaven, "a thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday when it is passed." And, "A thousand years is with the Lord as one day." That being so, it follows that it is not yet two days since Christ ascended from Olivet, and it is still perfectly proper to say, "The Lord is not slack concerning His promise as some men count slackness, but is long-suffering to usward, not willing that any should perish but that all should come to repentance."

Now, suppose the tidings should suddenly go forth that He was coming to-morrow. Suppose it should be definitely established that at precisely 12 o'clock, noon, August 9, 1909, the heavens would roll together like a scroll, the throne of the universe would appear in the clouds, and every eye should see Him, on whose head are many crowns! What do you suppose would happen? Wouldn't there be some revolutions in society? What would happen in the individual life? In the homes of the people? In business, in legislation, crooked things would be made straight, injustice and oppression would cease, the churches would be crowded, the halls of pleasure would be deserted. Well, if these things would happen then in view of His coming, can any one give any good and sufficient reason, why they should not take place now?

Notes and Comment

Of Interest to Women Readers

"MOTHER'S-DAY" BURLESQUED.

The Way Daysey Mayme Honored It Will Set Many Parents to Thinking.

Saturday was Mother's Day, and there are a few who were so busy they didn't observe it, writes the Atchison Globe man. But Daysey Mayme Appleton was not in that number; no, not she! Daysey Mayme arose early, and putting on her best clothes, ate a breakfast that Mother had prepared and then, leaving the dishes for Mother to do, walked to the greenhouse, where she invested in a dozen snow-white carnations. "Some may wear only one," said Daysey Mayme, "that being the badge selected for Mother's Day, but I think Mothers can't be honored too highly, and will wear a dozen." Daysey Mayme paraded the streets till noon, when she went home, ate a dinner Mother had prepared, grumbling because it didn't suit her, and then, after telling Mother how to iron her shirtwaists, went to take a nap, leaving the dishes. Daysey Mayme felt guilty upon awakening. She had slept two full hours of a day that should have been spent in honoring Mother. She got up hurriedly and dressed and left the house again, wearing her dozen snow-white carnations, and to every friend on whom she called that afternoon she told how sweet, how uplifting and how noble it was to set aside a Mother's Day, and how she intended to observe it as long as she lived. Daysey Mayme was invited out to supper, and when she got home at 10 that night Mother was still ironing shirtwaists. "Dear Mother is slow," said Daysey Mayme to herself in her mirror, "but I have honored her all day." Then she went to bed, satisfied that one good day's work was done.

Jet, Jet on Nearly Everything!

The demand for jet is so great that the supply is entirely inadequate and all the jet in this country has been bought up for months to come. The best jet comes from France and most of the novelties are made over there. Just at present all these novelties, from shoe buckles to earrings and collar studs, are immensely sought after. With black and white gowns, which are to be more popular than ever this year, all the jet ornaments are particularly attractive. Naturally, the blondes are especially taken with the large jet barrettes made in beautiful cut stones and even larger than the Mary Garden barrette.

The revival of the classic fashions brought the return of the earring, and the long jet pendant with a pearl or diamond at the top is always distinguished looking. There are long ropes of jet beads in the sparkling cut jet or the dull jet of mourning, and there are jet ornaments galore for the hat and bonnet, when this is not made of bands of jet and completed with a jet spangled aigrette.

The tremendous vogue for all the imitation jewelry shows that the fashions of Louis XV. are well on their way back. For that was the heyday of paste, and even the great King himself did not disdain substituting imitation diamonds for the real in his waistcoat buttons when the financial pressure was strong.

The Louis Quinze bowknots in rhinestones and paste diamonds are set in silver and made the exact shape of the antique bowknots which were worn on the bodices by the court ladies.

Handsome combinations of rhinestones and jet are seen in ornaments for hats, the brilliancy of the rhinestone being enhanced by its sombre neighbor.

A jet set is not complete without the jet collar and bracelets which are the same wide bracelets which were popular about thirty years ago.

The cut jet brooch is no longer an emblem of mourning but may simply be worn to give the note of black necessary to one's frock, or the jetted fan is carried for the same purpose. Purses of jet and handsome jet umbrella handles, tiaras, La Vallieres, stick pins and hat pins of all kinds form some of the ways in which jet is employed, and which make it the most popular jewelry.

Round About the House.

An onion cut up in a saucer and placed in a room will absorb all the odor of fresh paint.

Ammonia "kills" grease by a chemical process and lends luster to silver in the same manner.

A piece of flannel dampened with spirits of camphor will remove stains from windows or mirrors.

A little orris root added to the water in which handkerchiefs are boiled will impart a faint scent of violets.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1909.

The Zoological Press Bulletin

of the Division of Zoology, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Timely Topics of Plants and Pests Discussed Weekly. By H. A. Surface, State Zoologist.

CONCERNING STRAWBERRY PESTS.

State Zoologist Surface received many inquiries recently concerning strawberry pests, and to these has replied that the best general means of suppressing them lies in a novel method of summer treatment of the strawberry plant, which many persons would hesitate to apply, but which they will find so effective that it will become a regular feature of their mode of culture after its benefits have been observed. This consists of nothing more nor less than mowing the strawberry leaves as low as possible shortly after the berries are picked, throwing these together with a little straw between the rows, drying them quickly on a hot, sunshiny day, and then burning them at once.

The strawberry leaf rust and leaf spot are among the diseases that are very destructive and contagious. They can be partially prevented by the use of the Bordeaux mixture, but the germs causing the leaf destruction remain in the old patch from one year to another. Also, the aphis and several other insects pests attack the leaves during the summer. It has been found that if the leaves are mowed closely on a warm, dry day, and slightly dried and mixed with just a little straw and then burned, the pests are practically all destroyed, and the plants themselves escape uninjured. Consequently, this is the time of year to give such treatment.

Good new runners will be formed at once; especially, if a little commercial fertilizer or finely-divided manure from the stable or poultry house be scattered over the roots of the old plants and these be cultivated in the regular manner. New leaves will yet be formed this season, and the plants will be put in good condition for bearing a much more abundant and a healthier crop next year than if the leaves had not been burned. Persons who doubt the efficiency of this treatment should mow the leaves of some of the plants, and see the results for themselves.

BORERS IN MAPLE TREES.

Former State Senator Henry D. Saylor, of Montgomery County, wrote from his home in Pottstown to State Zoologist Surface, of the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg as follows:

"I write for information about an insect that has just attacked some Norway maples belonging to me by boring holes in the trunks and large limbs, the holes being clean cut about the size, in circumference, of a darning or steel crochet needle. I have been unable to see the insect that is causing the mischief. My attention was first called to the matter by the drooping appearance of the trees, and the presence of white spots on the trunks and limbs where the boring occurred."

This letter was answered by the State Zoologist as follows:

"Replying to your letter, I cannot say with certainty what the pest is that is infesting your Norway maple tree without seeing it. However, it is evidently a borer, and perhaps a bark borer or engraver beetle. If it be this, it shows that the tree is declining, and this borer practically attacks only declining or injured trees. I would advise digging about the trees, mulching them, pruning off dead and dying branches, and watering well with water containing a teaspoonful of nitrate of soda to each gallon of water. If the borers be large enough that you can find their holes and insert the tip of a small machine oil can into them, you can easily kill the pests by injecting a little carbon bisulfide into each hole, and then stopping this with clay or mud. For this particular tree, I would recommend pruning, watering, cultivating and trying every means possible to stimulate it to vigorous growth, in order that you can make it outgrow the effects of the pests you mention. If you will send me some for examination, I shall be glad to reply promptly concerning the same."

THE ANGOUMOIS GRAIN MOTH.

Throughout the southeastern part of Pennsylvania there has for some years been an annual destruction of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of wheat in the bin by a little pest very commonly called the White Weevil or Moth Weevil. As a matter of fact it is not a weevil but a moth, the larva of which lives within the grain of wheat and hollows it out to such an extent that it becomes a mere hull of bran. It is ruined for milling purposes, and, of course, badly injured for domestic use.

The Angoumois Grain Moth is so named from the province of France where its ravages were first most noted. The mature moth lays its eggs on the grains of wheat while in the head or straw and as it feeds voraciously and but a short time, it multiplies rapidly, giving several successive broods. Where the wheat is left in the straw, as in the stack or mow, it has been found far worse infested than when threshed and kept in a bin. Several farmers have replied to State Zoologist Surface that they have acted upon his recommendation of threshing the grain soon after harvest, and have found the results quite satisfactory. One farmer reported that half of his crop, which was threshed shortly after harvest, was entirely uninjured by the pest; while the other half, that was not threshed until the latter part of fall, was nearly all destroyed.

The remedy, therefore, is one of the simplest, and at the same time one of the most effective, that could be applied, and consists in merely threshing the grain as early as is possible and storing it in the bin, rather than keeping it in the straw unthreshed. In the grain bin the moth weevil will work only in the top layer of grain, if at all; and, if it should be found there, as would be indicated by the heating of the grain, it can easily be killed by pouring carbon bisulfide into shallow dishes, and placing them on the grain under cover of wet blankets.

Employment for Boys.

Should Not Be Allowed to Grow Up in Idleness.

We heartily agree with an argument advanced by the Altoona *Tribune* that parents who permit their boys to grow up in idleness make a grave mistake. That paper says that most of the petty robberies which are occurring in various sections of the country are traced to boys of various ages. Some have reached the time in life when they want to cut something of a figure among their comrades or with the opposite sex. They have no useful employment and their parents either decline to furnish them with spending money or have none to give them. Having no inclination to provide it by honest toil, the lads soon yield to temptation to rob somebody. Others are small boys who have very poor home associations or bad street companions. Perhaps the blood in their veins is not of the best quality. Some persons sneer at the notion of heredity, but there's something in it; not as much as faddists claim, but an inclination, a tendency, a weakness or a strength, as the case may be. Parents are not always responsible for the ill-doing of their children. The home and its training usually have much to do with human destiny, but it's an admitted fact that some of the world's noblest men have come out of very unpromising homes, while devout men and women have sometimes gone down in sorrow to their graves because of the perverse conduct of children who were carefully trained in the way of virtue and given every chance to make excellent men or women out of themselves. There is a disposition to righteousness in some which is quite as gratifying as it is unexpected; there is a tendency to criminal or vicious depraved conduct which is no less depressing. But when the exceptions are eliminated the rule remains that the child is father to the man, which is the same as saying that the man is the product, in most instances, of his early environment.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

That Murder Secret.

Man Who Knows of How Woman Was Killed.

Escaped From Snyder County Jail—No Effort Being Made to Find Him.

Why an escaped prisoner, who claims to know a nineteen-years-old murder secret, and got out of jail at Middleburg Sunday two weeks ago, as he was being held to tell his story at the October term of court, should not be at least searched for, cannot be understood by Snyder county folk. Some of them are anxious to see Alfred F. Thomas take the witness stand and reiterate his alleged explanation of the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Robert Hassinger in 1890 from her mountain home near Beaver Springs.

Thomas declared that he was so harassed by his conscience that he could no longer eat nor sleep, thinking of the crime he was keeping secret and unatoned for. Two months ago his pangs became so desperate that he told before many persons repeatedly that he saw Mrs. Hassinger whipped in her home the night of her disappearance nineteen years ago, and that in a fit of anger the flogger struck the aged woman on the head with the butt end of the whip, felling her to the floor, dead.

Thomas said so many things that Robert Hassinger, the strangely absent woman's husband, caused his arrest on a charge of slander the latter part of May. When Sheriff Hackenberger caught Thomas at Selinsgrove the prisoner greeted him heartily and remarked: "You would not need to have come for me. I was just going to Middleburg to give myself up. I want to tell the judge my story."

Thomas was thereupon incarcerated in the snug $40,000 county jail to await trial. Sunday afternoon a week ago he packed his kit of clothes, strolled out into the jail yard, across the lawn to a gate in the big stone wall, leisurely smashed a padlock thereon, swung open the heavy doors and walked away. He was missed about "supper time," but that was all.

No searchers went after him, no alarm was spread by telephone; nothing but announcement of the fact by gossiping men and women on their way to church that night. Some had seen Thomas early that afternoon unconcernedly strolling along the public road; others passed him on their way to worship.

Now the indifference of the Snyder county officials in this matter is causing much comment. Why should Thomas have absconded, when even during his short imprisonment he expressed eagerness to tell his story under oath?

Mrs. Hassinger's body was never found.

Calvin Wells, financier, steel manufacturer, and former editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, died suddenly from heart failure at his home in Pittsburg, Monday night.

DIVORCE NOTICE.

Freda Rabb Hall	In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa
vs.	Subpaena in divorce.
Walter Townsend Hall	No. 161 May Term, 1909.

To Walter Townsend Hall, Respondent in the above cited case. You are hereby notified, in pursuance of the order of the Court of Common Pleas of the said county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, to be and appear in said Court on or before the Fourth Monday of August, 1909, being the 23rd day of said month, to answer petition heretofore preferred by the libellant, Freda Rabb Hall, your wife, and show cause, if any you have, why the said Freda Rabb Hall should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Hereof fail not, under the penalty of having the said petition heard and a decree of divorce granted against you in your absence.

CHARLES B. ENT, Sheriff.

Clinton Herring, Attorney, 7-22-4t.

CHARTER NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the above named Court on Monday, the 27th day of September, 1909 at 10 a. m., under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the Charter of an intended Corporation to be called "Orthodox Catholic Brotherhood of Saint Nicholas of Centralia, Pa.," the character and object of which is to provide funds to assist the members in case of sickness, accidents, or death, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

The names of the subscribers are Jacob Broda, Andrew Hudick, Michael Onushkawich, Wasyl Oryniak and Demitry Kosack, and others.

The proposed Charter is now on file in the Prothonotary's office.

EDWARD J. FLYNN, Solicitor, Centralia, Pa.

7-22-3t.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

FORTY PLAYGROUNDS BY THE SEA.

This is seashore time.

The dog days call to the worker in home, office, and mill and the answer brings up thoughts of the many resorts beside the sea where comfort, recreation, and pleasure alike await the coming of the holiday-maker.

Along the shores of New Jersey from Cape May to Sandy Hook lie forty beaches, each offering delights for outings long or short and each easily accessible by the splendid train service of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Atlantic City, with its myriad attractions for young and old, needs no introduction, for its charms are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Cape May, for a century the summering place of satisfied thousands of seekers after cool breezes, fine bathing, and the refined amusements of the seaside, is more attractive than ever in its new life.

Ocean City, Wildwood, Sea Isle City, with their smaller neighbors, Anglesea, Holly Beach, Wildwood Crest, Avalon, and Stone Harbor, afford summer pleasure to thousands.

To the north lie Beach Haven, Seaside Park, Island Heights and the other resorts about Barnegat Bay, where the lover of fishing and sailing finds the choicest sport.

Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Spring Lake, Long Branch, Sea Girt, Point Pleasant, Allenhurst, Elberon, and Belmar on the Upper Coast where the country meets the sea right on the beach, appeal with mighty force to the vacationist.

Any Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agent will be glad to give full information regarding excursion rates, time of trains and arrange your outing whether it be for a day, a week or the whole summer.

7-29-2t.

The R. E. Hartman Store
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Summer Goods
Greatly Reduced

In order to open our Fall Stock with an entirely changed store, we are closing out everything in Summer Goods at prices most interesting to every buyer. Our new plan of doing business is to sell to every buyer at the same price and to open every season with entirely fresh stocks. No old goods at any time.

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NIAGARA FALLS
August 11, 25, Sept. 8, 22, and Oct. 6, 1909
Round-Trip Rate $7.30 From EAST BLOOMSBURG.
Tickets good going on train leaving 11:45 A. M., connecting with SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Day Coaches running via the
PICTURESQUE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY ROUTE.
Tickets good returning on regular trains within FIFTEEN DAYS, including date of excursion. Stop-off within limit allowed at Buffalo returning.
Illustrated Booklet and full information may be obtained from Ticket Agents
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. 6-24-15t GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.